The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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SHORTER WORK DAY MEANS EFFICIENCY

New York, Oct. 14.—"The eight-hour day has increased our earnings by millions and made our men better off," said Henry Ford in an interview with a local newspaper.

The automobile man declared without reserve in favor of the shorter workday, which has been persistently urged by organized labor.

"I'm going to spread the gospel of the eight-hour working day," he said, "by public announcements and by a public display of actual figures and statistics taken from the books of my own business.

"When you get down to eight hours you observe a wonderful increase in efficiency. When we put it into effect our product simply skyrocketed in output. The men are full of new vitality, life, ginger. They feel this way: Well, here's eight hours of hustle. I'll hustle, and earn my fair wage, and then I've got all the rest of the time to myself. I can improve myself. I'm not worn out, tied down. I'm a man.'

"How about the railroads, Mr. Ford?" asked the interviewer. "Could they run the eight-hour day would be impossible."

"They don't run their locomotives eight hours at a stretch, do they?" he retaliated. "Why do they work their men more? It is because there are more men than locomotives? Or is it because men are easier to get?"

At this point the motor-maker handed out a free tip to the railroad operators.

"Tell them to diminish the weight of their rolling stock. Use aluminum and steel. There's plenty of it, and it costs only a trifle more than the bad, heavy stuff they now use. Take out the weight of their cars in half, carry more freight and passengers, make more money, use less fuel, and save wear and tear on their roadbeds. Why, there is no greater waste in the United States today than the waste of weight in steel."

"But other manufacturers say," the interviewer suggested, "that the eight-hour law for Ford to talk, but 'we couldn't make the eight-hour day and the $5 wage pay us.'"

"I've already said," replied the Detroit manufacturer, "that any business man who can't make the eight-hour day pay is not managing his business properly.

"The real trouble with this country is that labor has never properly shared in the profits it has earned for capital."

ACTION ENDORSED BY MAHONE.

New York, Oct. 14—President W. D. Mahone said: "Upon my arrival in New York Sunday noon, I immediately took up the work of investigating the situation and to find out if it was possible to reach the officers of the companies and if possible secure an honorable settlement of your strike. In this effort I was unsuccessful; I find that it has been impossible during my absence that, upon my return I would repudiate the action you have taken and order your employes back to work. My investigation shows me that you were forced into this strike in order to uphold the conditions that we all felt had been secured in the settlement of the strike of August 1, namely, the right to collective bargaining.

"My investigation shows me that the men had been tried out under agreements of August 6 and 7 before the companies had set about to systematically overthrow the agreements and destroy the organization by compelling the employes to make them individual contracts. This action, being an attack upon principle not only violation, but a repudiation—of the agreements that had been made, therefore, there was nothing left for you to do but to either submit and allow your organization to be destroyed or to strike to secure again those rights.

"I will make to you at this time this pledge: I will have in mind as the head of this city immediately $100,000 to meet the payment of the strike benefits, with more to follow when that is exhausted."

RAILROAD SHOP MEN GAIN.

DuBois, Pa., Oct. 14.—Over 1,000 Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad shop men organized, but were almost immediately forced on strike because of discrimination. After a two-days' suspension of work, the management agreed that all men would be reinstated in their former positions and that there would be no discrimination because of union affiliation. Wages were increased 15 per cent for day workers and 10 per cent for piece workers. Improved shop conditions were also agreed to. The shop men of the same road in Sykesville, N. Y., with Punxsutawney, Pa., were then organized. These workers were successful in securing the same agreement as at DuBois.

NEW COMPENSATION AWARD.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 14.—Dependents of workmen killed by lightning in the course of their employment are entitled to compensation. The decision is made in this case at the request of the coroner employe of the Carnegie Steel Company. The board ruled that the only question to be answered is "whether or not the employe at the time of his injury was in the employ of his master." Accordingly it ordered he pay the widow $8.06 for a period of 200 weeks at end of which time $2.60 a week must be paid a son until he becomes 16 years of age.

WIN "STOP WATCH" FIGHT.

Bremerton, Wash., Oct. 14.—Two seamstresses employed at the Puget Sound navy yard have won their long fight against the "stop-watch" system. They were discharged because they protested against the presence of "efficiency men" with stop watches, who timed their movements. An order has been issued reestablishing their standing as before the charge and reported them on furlough.

The case was carried to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and the investigation is a repudiation of petty officials and is a complete victory for the numerous declarations by the national congress regarding "stop-watch" methods.

RUBBER WORKERS WIN.

Reynoldsville, Pa., Oct. 14.—Striking employes of the Textile Asbestos company have won their demand for higher wages. Shop committees will be recognized and a schedule of rates will be posted in each department.

The strikers called upon the state labor department to investigate company methods. It was charged by the employers that the management was attempting to start trouble for the purpose of securing an injunction and the presence of the state police.

PLUMBERS WIN AN ADVANCE.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 14.—The Plumbers, Steam and Gasfitters' union secured the adoption of a new wage, giving them $2 1-2 cents an hour, after negotiating with the bosses for a week. The new wage gives them $5 a day for eight hours. Nearly every employer in the city has agreed to the new conditions.

IRREVERENT EDITOR SCOFFS AT UPLIFTER

San Francisco, Oct. 14.—The "uplifter" and social worker, who strives to "help the poor," invariably shrink from the "practical" worker, is the burden of a thesis preached by a well-known editor, whose results are attracting wide attention, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

The author of the San Francisco Bulletin appears to accept this viewpoint. Writing under the caption "The Extravagance of the Poor," he makes caustic comment on one of our most sacred institutions:

"Maternalism is the peculiar vice of the very poor—so one must conclude from certain sociological investigations whose results are reported from time to time. The less people have to spend the less wisely, it appears, they spend it. The poor ought to control their modest incomes only for necessities. Their means ought to be scientifically adjusted to produce the maximum of strength with the least possible expense, their clothing should be useful but not ornamental, and their amusements should be such as will keep them in a frame of mind barely cheerful enough to insure good health. If mere words in this effect seem an exaggeration consider the report of the Chicago social worker who recently spent three weeks 'with a widow and five children in a three-room flat' and concluded confidently that the solving the high cost of living problem for the poor.'

"When this young lady took the widow and her children in hand the family was leading a wildly extravagant life, but in spite of their cheerful way on their weekly cost of nourishing food down to five cents per person per meal.

"Which could undoubtedly have reduced the cost of other necessities of life to the same satisfactory basis, and if the people could undoubtedly have she probably could, in a few months or a year, have taught the widow and her five children to live on nothing at all."

SKEMP'S WARNING CRY

Lafayette, Ind., Oct. 14.—Editor Skemp of the Painter and Decorator warns manufacturers in this industry of the dangers of compulsory arbitration.

"The election over," he writes, "it is to be expected that a new attempt at congress an attempt will be made to enact legislation for the regulation or restriction of strikes and for the compulsory arbitration of disputes; we must be prepared to fight the enactment of such laws to the last ditch. In Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Colorado—wherever such experiments of this kind have been made they have proven disastrous to the interests of the workers; an industrial truce or industrial strife rather than a preventive of strikes. Under no circumstances will we consent to surrender the right to strike. We will not consent whenever the conditions of employment are unsatisfactory, and demands for decent living are denied us. These rights we must maintain—absolute and unqualified—against attack from any direction and of any description."

EIGHT-HOUR LAW BOARD.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Announcement is made that the president has appointed Commissioner of Labor Neill, member of the boards of the railroad eight-hour law, passed by congress last month. The appointees to the Board of Generals, engineer in charge of the Panama canal and governor of the canal zone; George Rublee, member of the federal trade commission, and Edgar E. Clark, member interstate commerce commission and former president of the Order of Railway Conductors.

While the law does not go into effect until January 1 it is expected that the president desires the members of the board to give a close study to the entire situation.

TAILORS GET AN INCREASE.

Youngstown, O., Oct. 14.—The Tailors Union of this city, 100 per cent strong, has just secured an increas in wages of from 10 to 15 per cent and full recognition of the union, the result of several friendly conferences with the boss tailors.

The Tailors Union of Sharon, Pa., some six miles distant, also recently secured a raise of 10 per cent and improvements in working conditions in the shops. The improvements were secured through the assistance of a general organizer of the Journeymen Tailors Union, who has been doing some missionary work in this section for the last two months.

INCREASE AND AGREEMENT.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 14.—The bosses and Furniture workers' union and Helpers Union of this city have just closed up negotiations for a three-year agreement that will insure peace. Under the agreement the members of the organization will receive a 15 per cent increase and a ten-hour day, with time and a half for overtime and Sundays and holidays.

The jitney and bus drivers of Baltimore, Md., have just organized a new union that gives promise of being a success.

MILLIONS LOST IN CAR STRIKE.

New York, Oct. 14.—Officers of the Interborough Rapid Transit company and the New York Railways company admit in their weekly acknowledged that the strike of their employes had already cost the companies $5,000,000, mainly because of double pay to strikebreakers, double overtime, protection to strikebreaking agencies, private detectives and other outlays of this character, not to mention the thieving of fares.

Have the newspapers and the "public" protested against this squandering of the property of others? All accounts of statements supported the strikers' demand for a living wage.

They have not.

GAIN $1.50 PER WEEK.

Canton, O., Oct. 14.—Negotiations covering several weeks by Canton Typographical Union, have resulted in a substantial wage increase for all members of the union. All printers working under the jurisdiction of the union will receive $1.50 per week more than they did before. Original demands called for a flat raise of $3.00 per week for all scales per and job men. Under the new agreement, which took effect October 1 and continues for one year, pressmen will receive $22.50 per week and job men $20.50.

REFUSED TO REPEAL THE LAW.

Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 14.—An effort of Alderman John Davis to set aside a city law forbidding the use of motormen on street cars without fifteen days of local experience, was defeated by the board of aldermen, so strikebreakers cannot be used by the Yonkers railroad to resume operation. Alderman John Ryan objected to the ordinance, so a vote upon it was deferred for two weeks.

LIMIT INJUNCTIONS AND REFORM JUDGES

By PRESIDENT GOMPERS, in American Federationist.

The fight of the trade union movement to remedy the abuse of the writ of injunction is part of the larger fight to which they are contributing—the humanization of the courts and of justice and the proper coordination of courts with other governmental agencies.

The courts of our country have sought to control the whole government. Not a few who have examined our national institutions carefully and impartially have declared that the United States Supreme court is an institution without parallel in any country and dominates the whole government. This is not the proper purpose of those who instituted our republican government, but it has been the result of a development in which judges have carefully built up their power and now jealousy defend that power against all who would dispute it.

Courts have no divine right of existence nor any divine right to exercise such power as they exercise. Their power courts may have is power that has been delegated to them by the people. The way the people express their desire as to what shall be standards and rules of government is through constitution and legislation enacted by their representatives and occasionally declared by themselves.

This demonstrates a well-known governmental phenomenon — every governmental agency always seeks to extend its authority and scope of action, and when it has made any extension, even an extension by usurpation, it defends that extended function as a right.

Time and time again has it been necessary to struggle against tyranny and despotism on the part of agents of justice and to bring about reforms in our judiciary. Such a struggle was made back in England in the time of the Stewarts, and further back in the days of King Alfred, who attempted to reform the judiciary. It is recorded that judges in his day who would not conform to the regulations and the new concepts established for their guidance were "duly punished for their faults." Unfortunately the judges of the present day will have to conform with new concepts of justice or they, too, will have to learn their lesson.

Unremitting and vicious are the attacks of employers to defeat the efforts of employees to peacefully dispute the organized labor movement. They have tried, through injunctions, to destroy the judiciary's very lives, forbidding them to do anything that might give them greater freedom or better conditions of life and work.

No more flagrant abuses of injunctions have existed than in Detroit, when injunctions have been issued against striking patternmakers and cigarmakers. The courts issued injunctions forbidding strikemakers even to visit the homes of strike-breakers. They have arrested and punished men because they walked past the place of business of former employers. They have threatened girls of fourteen and sixteen with fine or imprisonment if they so much as discussed the strike with fellow-workers. So overbearing and tyrannical has been the attitude of the courts that they evidently think workers belong to a lower class of animals to whom the right of free speech and free assembly do not apply.

Particularly since the enactment of the provisions of the Clayton law have the state courts extended this abuse of the writ of injunction that has developed and is one of the most serious things with which workers must contend. It is a problem that requires legislative relief and the enactment of state laws clearly establishing the rights of workers, defining the use of the writ of injunction and limiting the authority of its applicaton. Judges themselves will never reform this abuse.

PROOF OF THEIR "POVERTY"

San Francisco, Oct. 14.—The Star of this city is not disposed to aid the campaign of railroads to magnify the cost of an eight-hour day. The Bache Review, a Wall street publication, is quoted to prove that the railroads are today making more money and are in better position to meet the demands of their workers than ever before.

According to a statement of railway economics the net operating income per mile of 90 per cent of the railroads has increased as follows:

"With such a showing," says the Star, "it will be very hard for the railroads to prove to the satisfaction of the people of the United States or to the interstate commerce commission that an advance and freight rates necessary to offset the increased expense of an eight-hour day for its trainmen, especially when even the most superficial investigation will reveal the fact that the dividends being paid by these companies are upon stock representing many times as much water as investment. But it is right that they should have an opportunity to present their case, and there will be no disposition shown to deny them full justice.

"A later dispatch from Washington quotes the interstate commerce commission as reporting net revenues from railroad operations of $55,445,000 for 1915, as against $75,538,959 for 1915, for 150 railroads. Operating expenses were $475,107,561, or about $21,000,000 more than a year ago.

"That doesn't look as if the railroads were facing bankruptcy. The figures do not show where the millions were to come from to fight the demands of their employes for a raise, or for a reduction in ordinary prosperity revealed by the above figures. It is a poor time to plead poverty."

DANBURY HATTERS TEST CASE.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Payment of $20,000 interest on the $252,000 judgment secured by the Danbury hatters' union from members of the United Hatters' Union for boycotting the firm of D. E. Loewe & Co., of Danbury, Conn., is to be stayed pending the supreme court of the United States by the Savings Bank of Danbury, Conn., the institution holds savings of the union members attached to satisfy the judgment. The lower federal court held that the Loewe company was entitled to the interest.

The supreme court is now in session. It is not known whether the case will be passed on at an early date or not.

CAMPING ON SHERMAN'S TRAIL.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—United States Senator Sherman is the author of the latest attacks on President Gompers and his taunt that the trade unionist should "answer me [Sherman] in court."

President Gompers quickly accepted the challenge but the lawmaker found a ready excuse to refuse. The amendment. Now officers of the state federation of labor and the local federation of labor will be trying to coerce Senator Sherman on the public platform with President Gompers.

Secretary Olander of the state branch and Secretary Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor telegraphed the senator to come out in the open at either Chicago or Springfield. And as an additional inducement they promised him that union labor will pay all his expenses.

50,000 COMPENSATED.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 14.—Nearly 50,000 awards for compensation have been made in the nine months that the state compensation law has been in existence. The awards for accidents during that period effective without contest on either side was 34,305, with 15,000 more pending and additional cases. Only 137 appeals were made to the board from decisions of the referees, and but 14 cases were taken to the courts was an even dozen.

MORE PAY; LESS HOURS.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 14.—Agreements have been entered into between the representatives of the local leather manufacturers making firms in the city and a committee from Machine Hands Union covering one year that greatly improve working conditions. Under the terms of the agreements the machine makers will benefit by an average increase of 25 per cent, in pay and a reduction in hours from fifty-seven to fifty-one a week.

NEW UNION TOBACCO WORKERS.

Middletown, Ohio, Oct. 14.—President MeAndrews and Secretary Evans, of the International Tobacco Workers' Union, formed a new union of the employes of the Polar Bear Tobacco Co., some five hundred in all. The Cincinnati locals are also good to establish a union factory controlled by the American Tobacco Co.

MEAT CUTTERS UNITE.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 14.—Meat cutters in this city have organized and affiliated with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. The last hours and low wage of these workers is deplorable and they now agree that unity is necessary.

RIGHT TO PICKET DEFENDED

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 14.—Anti-union interests are behind the anti-picketing measure which will be voted on by the people of this state at the general election next month.

R. B. Hartley, a non-union shop advocate, debated this question with Secretary Taylor of the state federation of labor at a meeting held in the Commercial club. The former devoted much of his time in making the usual attack on trade unions and overlooking the principle of the question being debated.

Secretary Taylor said, in part:

"The pending bill is a serious and unwarranted invasion of the liberties of the workers of Washington and involves a principle that is subversive of the welfare and liberty of all citizens. The organized workers of Washington must protect not for the cause of liberty, humanity and justice. They must defeat this measure in the November election.

"The right to picket is essential in securing an understanding or even a hearing for an industrial dispute. Co-operation between employer and employe is impossible without knowledge of facts. Only by word of mouth or some device that appeals to the senses can facts be made known. Picketing is a necessary agency, can workers or strikers disseminate effectively facts and principles. Picketing is the only effective means of denying unfair competition to employers. This privilege is denied the workers the right to maintain, carry or transport by any sidewalk, street, public place or private property for the purpose of picketing, writing or printing deprives the workers of effective means of getting facts before the public.

"There can be nothing wrongful in securing a hearing for the facts in a dispute. Picketing as citizens of this state a right to use public places for this legitimate activity necessary for furthering the ends of human beings.

"If in the process of 'picketing,' speaking or publishing in relation to labor troubles, working men commit violence, there is ample remedy at law. But to enact a statute which denies to these rights which ordinary judgment dictates to be proper and necessary, amounts to an outrage and must ultimately become a very real danger to industrial peace. To deny men their natural rights promotes violence, peace and quietude. It is a physical impossibility to clamp down a lid upon a community seething under oppression without causing an explosion. The tighter the lid, the more certain and disastrous the explosion.

"Mr. Hartley took much delight in designating unionists as skunks and whelps. Let me say in reply that I propose to give up our eternal struggle to raise the standards of life for those who toil, we prefer to be called skunks and whelps."

MORE PROFIT; LESS WAGES.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4.—The Remington Arms Company has begun a "weeding-out" process among the thousands of workers employed in the plant on Front and Eddystone when the firm began the manufacture of army rifles for the allies.

More than 2,000 workmen have been discharged during the last few days. The company does not contemplate reducing its force. The present action is in the nature of a "housecleaning" to reduce expenses and increase efficiency. The working force. More men will be hired until the force is brought ultimately to 20,000 men.

"TIPS" ARE COMMERCIALIZED.

New York, Oct. 14.—Those people who excuse low wages on the ground that "tips" make possible a living wage for hotel and restaurant employes may revise their viewpoint because of a suit filed in this city.

A restaurant keeper is sued for $10,000 damages. The plaintiff alleges that he has a contract to pay $2,500 for the first year and $2,000 for the second year for the "privilege" of the cout room and wash room. This contract was signed by the restaurant keeper. All "tips" are to be turned over to the plaintiff and the employes receive a bare pittance, called wages.

BUILDERS' UNIONS RECOGNIZED.

Astoria, Ore., Oct. 14.—Contractors in this city have signed an agreement with the unions of carpenters, painters, plumbers and electricians. The carpenters' scale will be $4 a day for eight hours, and the minimum wage for all helpers $3 a week, with an increase of $1 weekly every six months.

533 WORKERS KILLED IN 1915.

Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 14.—The state industrial accident commission reports that 533 California workers were killed in 1915, and 34,000 were injured, including 1,264 and the temporary injured, 61,741. Of the latter number there were 13,524 cases of injury that lasted 15 days or over.

FARM HANDS FORM UNION.

Fowler, Ind., Oct. 14.—Farm workers of this section have decided to form a hired hands' union. The leaders in the movement are demanding a minimum scale of 1 cents a bushel for husking corn.

U. S. JUDGE VIOLATES LAW

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 14.—The Seattle Municipal News publishes the following decent Furuseth of the International Seamen's union advised striking longshoremen to ignore an injunction issued by a federal judge. This publication thunders about Furuseth's "mistake" and the necessity of obeying the law. Editor Ault of the Union Record accepts the challenge of the law enforcement in this clear cut reply:

"If any mistake has been made it has been in the act of Congressmen in admitting the jurisdiction of the court in the first place, and voluntarily appearing to attempt to show cause why an injunction should not be granted. What Furuseth pointed out was that matters relating to work and wages and the actions of human beings were covered by the law and infractions of the law should be dealt with in courts of law. The plea for an injunction and the issuance of an injunction takes the matter out of the realm of law into that of equity,' which deals with matters of property.

"Furuseth contended, and rightly, that the courts of equity had no jurisdiction in the case and he suggested to them that—of course in line with precedent, but none the less unjustly—authority over human beings was assigned and that all its orders should be disregarded even if some members of the bosses were to jail. He pointed out that the Clayton amendment to the anti-trust law had expressly provided that picketing should not be enjoined and that picketing being only one form of free speech, it was important that it be safeguarded. Hence if it was necessary to violate the injunction in order to preserve free speech, that was a duty which men owed themselves. They were violating no law but the arbitrary and illegal action of a judge."

WILL GET 50 CENTS ADVANCE.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 14.—The Building Material Teamsters' Union has been successful in securing from the building and working agreement with the Teaming ing and Auto Truck association, which provides for the following: An increase of 50 cents per day in wages on and after January 1, 1917, with existing wages and conditions to remain in force until that date. The agreement will remain in effect until May 1, 1918.

Under the terms of the new agreement members of the Teaming and Auto Truck association agree to employ only members of the Building Material Teamsters' Union at the wages and under the conditions specified in the agreement. At present the members of the union receive $4.50 per day, but on and after January 1, 1917, the rate will be $5, and wages will be increased to $5.50 per day.

GAINS MADE AT DUBOIS.

DuBois, Pa., Oct. 14.—As a result of the agitation during the past year of Textile Asbestos company, an A. F. of L. union has been organized in the domestic workers and increased wages 20 per cent. A federal union of shop and street laborers has also been formed. As a result the shop men received an increase of 11-2 per cent and the street workers from $1.50 to $1.65 per day. The shop workers decreased working hours from 10 to 9 and the street cleaners reduced hours from 10 to 9.

Bartenders have also organized and a new Federal Labor union at Falls Creek, near here, has been established.

A HORRIFIED EMPLOYER.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Oct. 14.—President Smith of the Wilco Brood milk concern nearly fainted when his department head his teamsters had organized. He ordered them to "cut it out" before long a conference and told them they had violated one of the most important rules of the company, which provides that there shall be no labor organization among its employees.

Mr. Smith, in reporting this incident to a newspaper, said his employes "then and there" agreed to be now trying to deliver milk as best we can."

PRINTING PRESSMEN ADVANCE.

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, Oct. 14.—After long negotiation Web Pressmen's union has agreed to increase the minimum wage agreement with newspapers in this city.

Foremen, $30 a week; day journeymen, $22.50 for 48 hours; night journeymen, $27 for 48 hours; apprentice rate, $12 a week for 1 year, with an increase of $1 weekly every six months.

NEW CORE MAKERS UNIONS.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 14.—Business Agent Charles Markham, of the Molders Union, after much work, has organized New Core Makers' union and secured a charter from the International Molders Union, composing most of the men employed in the foundries in and around St. Louis.

International Organizer Charles Wilkerson, of the same union, has also formed new Core Makers Unions in Independence, Mo., and Iola, Kan.

TEXAS MINERS RAISE WAGES.

Thurber, Texas, Oct. 14.—Organized miners in this section have raised wages 5 per cent and secured a new contract, a week.

ANOTHER SLAUGHTER AT STANDARD OIL PLANT

New York, Oct. 14.—After a day of conflict between policemen and strikingemployes of the Standard Oil Company at Bayonne, N. J., twelve men lay wounded, scattered over a distance of 300 feet. Four were policemen, the others strikers, two of whom died later. The workers used revolvers and the police repeating rifles. The battle was near the scene of those of July of last year, when six strikers were shot to death by deputy sheriffs. There were eighty-eight policemen and one thousand strikers. The latter had met in great confusion when they heard the continuous crackle of the policemen's rifles and saw their fellow strikers falling in the streets.

The police made light of the affair at first, saying it probably would be forgotten in a day or two. A few hours later it was said at police headquarters that the number of men on strike was more than 6,000 and that it would be still greater, and it was predicted that it will involve probably 10,000 in a few days.

They demanded a 30 per cent increase for those getting less than $3 a day and 20 per cent for men getting more. Further trouble in anticipated and preparations are being made by the authorities to hold the men in check. Superintendent Murphy, who precipitated the trouble, declares the works of the company will be closed until the men are starved into submission.

MAHON FOUND UNIONS LOYAL.

New York, Oct. 14.—W. D. Mahon, International President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes and Matthew Woll, President of the Photo Engravers' Union, named by the last convention of the American Federation of Labor as its representative to the British Trades Unions congress, has just returned.

In talking to a reporter, President Mahon said: "There has been a large growth in the ranks of organized labor in England during the last year, and the organizations are generally recognized by the employers. Collective bargaining has been easily settled, some by the granting of the full demands of the men, others by agreements satisfactory to both sides. Recently the railway employes of England asked an increase of 10 shillings per week; they compromised on an increase of 5.

The question as to how the problem of women employes is to be solved when the places of men in a great many industries will be solved when the war ends is receiving attention in England generally, however, are now getting the best wages ever paid to men formerly did, and in some instances are leaving the Clyde, among the shipyards, where, the full scale, they are turning out now a submarine a day in addition to the usual volume of other work, there are about 30,000 women employed. These women get men's wages; they are doing men's work, and wear men's clothing, even to the heavy boots."

SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Attorney General Gregory in a letter to President Wilson has suggested the passage for a Saturday half-holiday for federal employes, which employs the whole year round. This proposition was first brought to the attention of the President by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. He has referred it to the attorney of the cabinet to write him their views regarding the practicability of granting the request for a half holiday.

It is known that most of the cabinet officers are favorable to the proposition, although some of them are out of the city and have not yet had a chance to discuss it. Attorney General's letter sending President Gompers's proposal to them for recommendation.

Heads of bureaus and divisions throughout the several departments are unqualifiedly in favor of the all-year half holiday. There is now a general feeling that the President will issue the necessary order closing the federal offices every Saturday afternoon in the year.

EIGHT HOURS IN SHIPYARD.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 14.—An eight-hour day for employes of the Northwest Steel company, Portland's shipbuilding plant, was announced today by J. R. Bowles, head of the company. The eight-hour day carries with it no cut in pay, the men now receiving the same wages they now get for working nine hours and a half into effect on October 16.

The company employs 650 men at present, and in six weeks will have 1,500 men at work.

"I want to say the steel industry is not the only one in which this change is to enter. With our manufacturing plants in operation we will be among the industries as they are now I look for every branch of labor soon to adopt it."

ROSICLAIRE STRIKE ENDS.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 14.—A satisfactory settlement of the labor troubles at Rosiclaire, Ill., has been made and a truce agreed to between the striking miners and mine operators through the efforts of Adjt. Gen. Dickson, according to John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor.

Walker said that he had received word that the Wilco Coal company, which had been driven from Rosiclaire, would sign an agreement with the miners and that the mine operators will dismiss their guards.

CARPENTERS RAISE WAGES.

Port Arthur, Tex., Oct. 14.—Carpenters' union has successfully negotiated a new wage agreement with contractors. Wages are increased 10 cents an hour and an additional 2 1-2 cents increase will be granted the first of the year. Eight hours will constitute a day's work.

Hod carriers and helpers employed at the refineries have raised wages from 10 to 25 cents per day as the result of conferences. The eight-hour day is agreed to.

PAVERS MAKE GAINS.

New York, Oct. 14.—Secretary Hannah, of the International Union of Asphalt Rammermen, reports that wage increases averaging 50 cents a day, have been secured by agreements signed in Cincinnati, Albany, Buffalo and Baltimore. Similar gains have been made by asphalt workers in San Francisco, St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago and New York.

STREET CAR STRIKE ENDS.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The strike which tied up trolley car service in Albany, Troy and near-by cities has been called off, the company agreeing to arbitrate all differences.

ORGANIZE; THEN RAISE WAGES.

Carlstadt, N. J., Oct. 14.—Teamsters organized and after a short strike won recognition and raised wages from $1 to $2 a week.

COAL MINERS TO DEMAND A 7-HOUR WORKING DAY

Bellaire, Ohio, Oct. 14.—Demands for a seven-hour day will be made by coal miners of the country at coming wage conferences, according to John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, speaking at the Miners' Day celebration held here. Such a move is necessary, he said, in order to conserve the economic and social welfare of members of the miners' organization and results from the increase in the use of mining machines.

President White reviewed the progress made by the miners' union, declaring that the men by their efforts have made to have raised themselves practically from the condition of serfdom to that "of respect in the eyes of the whole community."

"The persecution of our people in some sections where our organization has engaged in industrial strife is without parallel," he added. "Particularly do I refer to the great strikes of Colorado, West Virginia and certain sections of Pennsylvania. But the steady entry of our movement into the citadels of opposition is bearing fruit and the opposition to the establishment of our union is gradually yielding to the enlightened influences of the organization and wage increases and improved conditions have been being accomplished in the interest of those deserving fellow workers."

Thousands of miners from all parts of eastern Ohio attended the celebration and participated in a parade which preceded the address of President White. Other speakers were William Green, international secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America; John Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor and John Moore, president of the organization of miners in Illinois.

Miners' Day is being celebrated throughout eastern Ohio here, with a big picnic dinner and speechmaking.

ROAD MUST REVEAL SECRETS.

Washington, Oct. 14—Justice Stafford of the District of Columbia supreme court has ordered the Louisville & Nashville railroad to answer questions of the interstate commerce commission regarding its political contributions.

The railroad company contended that the right to know about such contributions do not because of their political nature but because they affect questions of the reasonableness of rates and important matters of railroad accounting.

The railroad belongs to the Commodore Vanderbilt's theory regarding the public and corporations. Its political activity was of no concern to the commission.

When workers employed by this railroad ask for better conditions it makes the usual claim that it is "the trustees of the public's money and cannot exchange views without a direct mandate of the people."

HELD FOR SELLING JOBS.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 14.—Richard Jones, foreman at the Exeter, who was arrested and charged with selling jobs to mine workers and whose case was postponed for a week, will have to face a jury during the November term of criminal court.

Jones was held for the evidence furnished by Miss Emily Johnson. A settlement was made by which the prosecuting witnesses who swore they had paid Jones for the case was listed for trial when attorneys for Jones asked that the indictment be quashed on the ground that there was nothing under the law to make the foreman's action a felony, according to their contention. This decision opened the way for the Jones bosses to sell jobs without fear of the law.

Realising the danger, District Attorney Garman has decided to put the case on the supreme Court, which has overruled the lower courts and orders Jones to stand trial on the original indictment.

NEW METAL TRADES COUNCIL.

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 14.—The boilermakers, plumbers and steamfitters, carpenters and blacksmiths compose the new metal trades council just organized here. The men are all employed in the navy yard. By the by-laws of the council they are hopeful of securing better working conditions and more wages. A. J. Herres, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, was present and obligated the officers of the council. The officers are: W. A. St. George, president; J. A. White, vice president, and A. Flynn, secretary.

THEIR APPEAL REJECTED.

Kelso, Wash., Oct. 14.—The Employers' Association of this state appealed to the Grangers' Compensation Board from a contribution to aid it in an anti-union campaign which it asks the nonunion shop. The board rejected the appeal from Spearing of the lumber company wrote:

"In part with, we don't care what your expenses are, and we are glad that they are so large that it breaks the association, and we ask you to give one cent to such a movement. We do not believe in the nonunion shop; we believe in unions and high wages to working men."

RAISE WAGES 40 CENTS A DAY.

Vancouver, British Columbia, Oct. 14.—Electrical Workers' union has won its fight against the British Columbia Electric company for wages raised from $3.50 to $4.50 a day.

Because of business depression, about a year ago, the men accepted a wage reduction from $4.25 to $4.10 a day. Recently their local and secretary-treasurer insisted on the non-union shop and refuses to recognize the union. They promise, however, to restore conditions that existed prior to the strike.

In other words, they will not recognize the union and will restore the conditions the unions made possible.

ASBESTOS WORKERS' OFFICERS.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14.—Joseph A. Mullaney, New York, was elected president of the Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers of America at the close of the fourth biennial convention of the organization in this city. Other officers elected are: Secretary, John J. McCormack, Philadelphia; William Landis, Pittsburgh; Edward Brinker, Detroit; A. Bruce Hunter, Charles Hall, Chicago; Peter Fale; secretary-treasurer, Thomas J. McNamara, St. Louis.

FISH WORKERS GAIN.

Gloucester, Mass., Oct. 14.—Fish Workers' union has reached an agreement with employers in this city, securing an average increase of $3 a week. The contract will run for one year.